

SUNDAY SCHOOL WAS ITS START

Highland Park M. E. Church
Organized by Washburn Boy.

Clyde Hale Acted as Pastor and
Superintendent.

BUILDING A NEW CHURCH
Suburban Organization Wins
Fight for Success.

Congregation Now Piloted by
the Rev. C. W. Marlin.

In June, 1904, hearing that there was no Sunday school in Highland Park, Dr. Edwin Locke sent Clyde Hale, a student at Washburn, out to organize one. He was also appointed pastor and for a year and a half acted in the double capacity of pastor and superintendent. He organized a Methodist class with only five members. In the spring of 1906 it became a part of the Tecumseh church with Edgar Moore as pastor. E. L. Hutchins became pastor in 1907 and served for two years. During his pastorate the church grew in numbers and strength. The young man appointed in 1909, a Rev. Mr. Elliott, died before he came to the city and for six months various supplies were on the work until Floyd Webb was appointed pastor.

Affiliates With Seward.
The next year it became a part of the Seward avenue charge with J. W. Johnston pastor. During his two-year pastorate the lots on which the new church now under construction stands, were purchased. He was followed by A. S. Clark, who served two years. Rev. A. E. Hughes was appointed pastor in the spring of 1914. During his pastorate the church was broken for a new building and by faithful work the foundation laid and basement completed. Sufficient funds have now been guaranteed to warrant the building of the superstructure, and the cornerstone was laid Monday, Sept. 6, with appropriate ceremonies, conducted by District Superintendent H. E. Wolfe.

Building New Church.
The building will now be pushed to an early completion. The church has had its ups and downs. It has been and is going through all those throes of all suburban churches.
G. W. Rossiter, G. W. Chase and wife, Mrs. Dean, E. A. Dunlap and wife, E. E. Marsh and family, Mrs. Emily Butts and family have held on when there were only a few members. J. N. Edgar, while not a member of the class, has stood by it, superintending the Sunday school.

Prospects now are bright. The Sunday school has been an interesting agency of Mrs. Dean is growing all the time. It has an enrollment of around 115 and the average attendance of 99 for the last quarter. It is now the head of the charge. Linn Creek and Berry Creek are the outlying charges. Rev. C. W. Marlin came here from Wakarusa last spring, bringing with him as it were Linn Creek and Berry Creek that he had had pastoral charge over for two years. During that time he had over 100 conversions in those two points and they are growing continually. He just finished a series of meetings at Berry Creek September 5 with nine conversions, making 72 conversions at this point in the last thirteen months. During this last meeting he used 96 laymen on different gospel teams, representing nine different denominations. They have a good Sunday school at this point with William Mize as superintendent. Epworth League, Mrs. Bettie Cubberly, president; Mrs. Flood, president of the Ladies' Aid, and Mrs. Fry, class leader of a meeting held every Sunday night. Besides this there is a men's gospel team under leadership of Sherman Reed and women's gospel team, Mrs. Frank Cubberly, leader.

Linn Creek Charge.
Linn Creek has a flourishing Sunday school, superintended by Mrs. Minnie Havekott. The attendance runs from eighty to 100. It has a Racetrack class of young men of thirty-two members taught by Ernest Zirkel. The Philathea class of young ladies, taught by Homer Henick, has a membership of twenty-five and is equal to the boys in activity. The Epworth league, led by E. E. Zirkel and gospel teams, the older led by Dr. N. J. Taylor and the younger by Ernest Zirkel, have few equals. The Highland Park is growing. The attendance is increasing very Sunday. A ladies foreign missionary society has been organized recently with Mrs. C. H. Withers as president and they will be represented at the branch meeting in Lincoln, Neb., in October by two delegates. Highland Park is on the move. With the church completed, their ambition is to have a home support to care for the pastor so as to have his services all the time. They hope to dedicate the new building by the first of the year.

HER PERSONAL LIBERTY

Miss Eva Corning Tells How Little Girl Slipped One Over.

Miss Eva Corning, former policeman and author of "Women Police Service," tells the following: "A little five-year-old girl was taken by her brother for a bicycle ride. The night was fine and the little girl was enjoying the ride immensely as she was taken up one street and down another. She sat with rapture and the bright lights and varied scenes about her, and time passed too quickly. "Suddenly she was startled by the big whistle which sounded the curfew. She listened a minute and recalled that her mother had cautioned, 'Be home at 10 o'clock.' Her blue eyes became big and thoughtful and she had an inspiration, bursting forth with: "I'm so glad mamma don't know where I'm at, and, brother, there ain't no policeman."

"Little Sister was enjoying her 'personal liberty.'"

MOTOR EXHAUSTS

Matters of interest to motor car and motorcycle owners in Topeka and Kansas.

Rehkopf Brothers report the sale this week of two Vim trucks, one to W. R. Smith & Son and another to Peter Peterson of Burlingame. Peterson has just bought a 2,800 acre ranch at Limon, Colo., and is going to move to it. He will use the motor truck in his farm work.

The rains of the past week made country motoring delightful—perhaps.

Three Topeka motorcycle men visited the Chicago Motorcycle show a few days ago. They were F. M. Welton, who handles the Indian; J. C. Harding, the Excelsior man, and George Brummitt, of the Thor.

"It was a great exhibition," said F. W. Welton, in speaking of the show, and the new model motorbikes were warmly received."

W. H. Innes & Company have taken over the Stutz car, in addition to their regular line of Chalmers, Dodge Brothers and Detroit Electric. The new Stutz, which has just reached Topeka, is a close-coupled "Buildog," with room for four passengers. The car has a gray body, white wire wheels, but in California. To a scribe who was taken for a ride in this new vehicle of power and luxury the sensation was pleasant. The Stutz creates the impression of a world of speed, plus comfort, sturdiness and style. The big touring car is made for the family man and the machine is built in several types, including the "Buildog," the roadster and the speedster. There are half a dozen Stutz cars in this congressional district, four of which are in Topeka.

Frank P. MacLennan has just purchased a Chalmers Six-Forty, 1916 model, touring car from the W. H. Innes company.

The Motor World had a two column story recently about the motor car dealers' exhibit at the Kansas state fair.

One great difficulty confronting a large number of Topeka automobile representatives this fall is the shortage of cars. It seems that the demand is greater than the production in many instances.

Here is what the Motor Age says about the Topeka motor hall at the state fair:

"The motor car and supply men of Topeka probably got more good out of the state fair than any other group of exhibitors. Their exhibit had been swiftly arranged for, like things that are done at the spur of the moment." The article told of the construction of the hall and of the many thousands of visitors who looked over cars there during the free fair week.

INSTITUTE DATES OUT

Series of Farm Meetings by Agricultural College Began Friday.

Manhattan, Kan., Oct. 2.—Edward C. Johnson, dean of the extension division in the agricultural college, has announced the dates and speakers for the first series of Kansas farmers' institutes, season of 1915-16. The speakers are experts in their respective departments.

The first of the institutes were held Friday and today, when Dr. C. W. McCampbell and Miss Alice Poulter were at Wetmore and A. S. Meale and Miss Stella Lather at Protection.

The rest of the schedule follows: B. M. Wentworth, George E. Bray and Miss Stella Mather—Oct. 6 to 7, Garrison.

W. A. Boys, P. E. Crabtree and Miss Alice Poulter—Oct. 11 to 12, stockton; 13, Nicodemus; 14 to 15, Hill City; 16, Moreland; 20, Winona; 21, Quinter; 22 to 23, Gove.

Miss Louise Caldwell, Carl P. Thompson, George O. Greene—Oct. 11 to 12, Olsburg; 13 to 14, Valley Falls; 15 to 16, Dennison; 18, McLouth; 19 to 20, Tonganoxie; 21, Jarbalo; 22, Basehor; 23, Lenora.

Carl G. Elling and H. B. Walker—Oct. 11, Kincaid; 12, Redfield; 13, Arcadia; 14, Hepler; 16, Brazilton; 19 to 20, Altamont; 21, Hackberry; 22 to 23, Searlesburg.

George O. Greene and Miss Marion P. Broughton, H. J. Bower, Walter Burr and G. E. Bray—Oct. 11 to 12, Wamego; 13 to 14, Marion; 20 to 21, Council Grove; 22 to 23, Alma.

Miss Marion P. Broughton, George O. Greene and Carl P. Thompson—Oct. 12, Nortonville; 13 to 14, Sabetha; 15, Berni; 16, Summerfield; 18, Astell; 20 to 21, Vermillion; 22 to 23, Frankfort.

Ross L. Sherwood, H. T. Nielson and Miss Stella Mather—Oct. 15, Jennings; 16, Selden; 18 to 19, Colby; 20 to 21, Goodland; 22 to 23, Herington; 25, Bird City; 28, Herndon; 29 to 30, Oberlin.

Where more than three speakers are named only a part of the circuit is covered by each.

TOPEKA AMANUENSIS

Jailer Woodruff, Veteran of Police Force, Knows Criminals.

Ed Woodruff, veteran policeman and jailer of the Topeka police force, is Police Judge Robert M. Yates' amanuensis. Yes he is, even though he may not know it. Ed keeps the big keys to the "bull pen" and knows just who's in and what they are in for. He knows or soon finds out whether or not the "victims" are guilty and when they come up before Judge Yates for a trial. Ed is on hand to see that the judge is rightly informed.

One day Judge Yates was trying a case of an old man who had been drunk. He looked at the old man and then turned to Woodruff, who had taken a great interest in the case, and said:

"What had I better do with him, Ed? Fine him?"

Woodruff studied the man who faced the police judge and finally answered:

"The poor devil hasn't any money. He never meant no harm. There isn't anything you can do with him."

Woodruff has been on the police force twenty years and has seen so many criminals and near criminals come and go that he can tell whether or not they are guilty by looking at them. Ed joined the force under the old metropolitan system and has been off and on ever since. He worked under Tim Donovan, the first chief who was appointed by Governor Leawell.

Gas Heaters at Forbes.—Adv.

NEW GAME LAWS

Many States Tighten Restrictions on Sons of Cuck.

More Than 240 New Measures Affect Hunters.

USE OF AUTOS PROHIBITED

Florida Protects Her Quail From Motor Nimrods.

Wyoming Places Limit on Bull Moose Bagging.

Persons who wish to engage in hunting must arm themselves with something more than a gun, a hunter's license and written permission of landowners, if they wish to be safe in giving vent to their hunting instincts the coming season.

More than 240 new game laws were enacted during 1915, a larger number than in any previous year except 1911, according to Farmers' Bulletin #92, "Game Laws for 1915." Forty-three states held regular legislative sessions, and in all of these states except Arizona, Georgia and Nebraska some changes were made in the statutes protecting game. The largest number of new game laws passed in any one state was 61, in North Carolina, but in California, Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin the number reached 10 or more. Several measures were vetoed, including a general game bill in Idaho, the first bill appropriating the hunting license fund in Pennsylvania, a bill protecting bears in California, and three sections of the game bill in Washington.

To Harmonize Laws.

A number of bills were introduced for the purpose of harmonizing the laws on migratory birds with the federal regulations. In at least nine states changes were made which brought the seasons into substantial agreement with California, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, Tennessee and West Virginia. In Illinois the seasons for all migratory birds except coot and waterfowl, and in Washington for the smaller shore birds, were made to conform with the regulations under the federal law. Uniformity was also secured by provisions in the laws of Connecticut, Maine, New Mexico, North Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin, prohibiting hunting between sunset and sunrise. On the other hand, Delaware adopted a resolution opposing the migratory bird law, and Ohio and Rhode Island, which had harmonized their seasons in 1914, changed the seasons on waterfowl this year.

More Closed Seasons.

Closed seasons extending for several years were provided for certain kinds of big game and also for game birds. In Michigan, New Mexico and Oklahoma prairie chickens were protected for several years. Michigan extended complete protection also to quail, imported pheasants, grouse, and wood ducks until 1918. New Mexico gave protection to pheasants, bobwhites, pigeons, and swans, and protected doves, grouse, wood ducks, and curlew. Several birds were removed from the game list and protected through the year. Oklahoma gave such protection to pelicans, gulls, and herons. Tennessee declared ring-neck pheasants, bullfrogs, robins, and meadow larks to be nongame birds. In a few cases protection was removed from certain species—namely the turkey buzzard in Delaware, Florida, and North Carolina, owls and starlings in New Hampshire, and cormorants in Illinois and North Dakota.

For the first time in twelve years game hunting is permitted in Wyoming, and for the first time since 1907 prairie chicken shooting is permitted in Indiana.

Novel Game Laws.

Among the novel features in the laws this year may be mentioned the declaration in the Florida law that ownership of game is vested in the respective counties; the provision in the California law protecting spike bucks, or deer with unbranched horns, instead of deer with horns of a certain length; and the Wyoming experiment of allowing the killing of fifty bull moose under \$100 licenses instead of an indefinite number during a limited season.

Methods of hunting were restricted in Michigan by prohibiting the use of automobiles in hunting partridges, and in Indiana by prohibiting the use of searchlights or other artificial lights attached to autos for hunting game on or near a highway. Several new restrictions on shipments appeared for the first time. Illinois prohibited importation from points outside the state of any game except deer legally killed.

Pennsylvania prohibited shipment of game by parcel post, and Wisconsin authorized the commissioners of fisheries and game to grant permits to bring in game lawfully killed outside the state, provided such game is not offered for sale.

Quail Laws.

Notwithstanding the agitation in favor of protecting quail for several years in some sections, no bills of this kind were passed this year, and 39 states still provide quail shooting. The seasons were shortened six weeks in Oklahoma and two weeks in Nevada. Limits were established for the first time in Arkansas and New Hampshire, reduced in Iowa from 25 to 15 per day, in Oklahoma from 25 to 10, in Minnesota from 15 to 10, and increased in Nevada from 15 to 20. All but 14 of the states which permit quail hunting now have a limit of 20 birds or less per day.

All the states now allow waterfowl hunting, but the wood duck is protected for several years throughout the northern zone and in the southern zone in the states of California, Kansas and West Virginia. Daily bag limits were established for the first time in Arkansas and Connecticut, reduced in Oklahoma from 25 to 10, and increased in Missouri from 10 to 15. Most of the states now have a limit of 25 or less per day.

Open Seasons.

Opened seasons were lengthened in Montana on elk and deer two weeks; in Florida on deer and birds three weeks; in Minnesota on quail 20 days; and in Nevada on grouse four and a half months on grouse one month and on quail two weeks. New Jersey reverted to the former plan of hunting deer on four consecutive Wednesdays instead of five consecutive days.

Seasons were shortened in a number of states. In the case of big game the deer season was curtailed in Arkansas three months in Oregon and Washington two weeks. In New Mexico the seasons were generally shortened and arranged in two districts divided at latitude 35 degrees. In California the dove season was made later, and in Minnesota shortened 20 days; in Oklahoma the quail season was curtailed six weeks, and in Michigan, Nevada (ducks), Tennessee, and Wyoming, spring shooting of waterfowl was abolished.

AUTOMATIC PICTURES

Ben Bear and Gene Villipigue Have Latest Camera Invention.

An innovation in photography has made its appearance in Topeka through the efforts of two local young men, Ben Bear and Gene Villipigue. The latest in photography is an automatic camera. It is in fact a compact, automatic studio. The machine which is a recent invention automatically takes, develops and prints pictures.

The person sitting for his portrait drops a dime into a slot. Directly before him is the lens of the camera. Above the lens a mirror serving as a finder is placed behind the assistant of this finder the person whose photograph is being taken fixes his pose. The time when it enters the machine makes a contact and starts the development. A lever controlled by the motor then starts to make a complete swing. Immediately after it starts it causes a plate to drop down behind the lens and a two second exposure is made. On moving a little farther the lever causes the plate to be dropped into a developing tank.

The developer then drops the picture into the tank, water is run over it and as the lever completes its swing, the picture mounted in a metal frame is thrust through an opening underneath the lens.

Two machines have been purchased by Bear and Villipigue. One has been placed in the T. V. Campbell Drug store and the other in the Kresge ten cent store.

The machines were in operation during the State fair and during their stay at the fair grounds turned out nearly 2,000 pictures.

DOUBTS HARRISON ACT

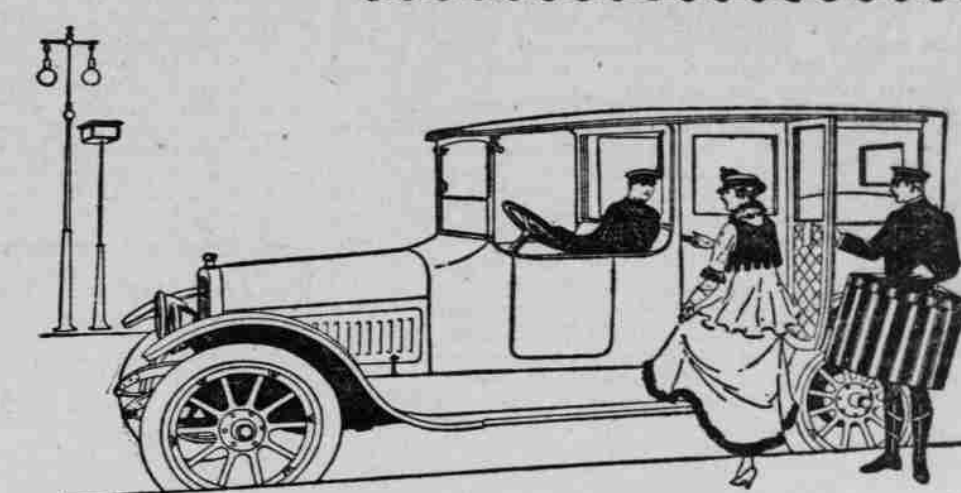
May Be Unconstitutional, Says Judge Pollock: Scores System of Laws.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 2.—Judge John C. Pollock, in the United States district court here, said in discussing the Harrison narcotic law, that he entertains grave doubts as to its constitutionality and that he cannot believe the law enacted solely for revenue purposes.

He expressed the opinion that the American people will not always permit themselves to be ruled by so many sovereigns and that it is only a question of time until citizens of the United States will not know the meaning of personal liberty if the present rate of law making is allowed to continue.

Riverside Stoves at Forbes.—Adv.

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